#### Math in CTE Discussion

**Iowa Department of Education** 

Unless otherwise noted, the slides contained in this presentation are borrowed from National Center for Career and Technical Education publications for purposes of this discussion only.

### Math-in-CTE is a State-led Initiative that Can Help Schools Meet Their Perkins and NCLB Mathematics Requirements.

#### Currently:

- A significant number of schools are not meeting their Perkins 1S2 Acadmic attainment-mathematics required State Negotiated Peformance Level.
- A significant number of schools are not meeting their goals of academic achievement—aligned to NCLB academic content and achievement standards for mathematics.

#### Iowa High School Mathematics Model Core Curriculum

Recent results of national and international tests show that the United States is facing a crisis in mathematics education. American high school students score near the bottom on the international TIMSS and PISA tests. Analysis of this poor performance shows that the U.S. mathematics curriculum is "a mile wide and an inch deep," trying to cover too many topics in not enough depth. All lowa high school students must be better prepared in mathematics to successfully compete in the technology-rich, information-dense, global society. To achieve this we must redesign our mathematics curriculum so that it is focused on providing deep understanding of important mathematics.

From: Mathematics Model Core Curriculum; Iowa Department of Education

The Math-in-CTE model offers the opportunity to teach math concepts outside of traditional math classes in a context-rich environment by explicitly teaching mathematics concepts that are already embedded in occupational curriculum.

## Math-in-CTE Is Compatible with School **Improvement Initiatives**

#### Rigor/Relevance Framework

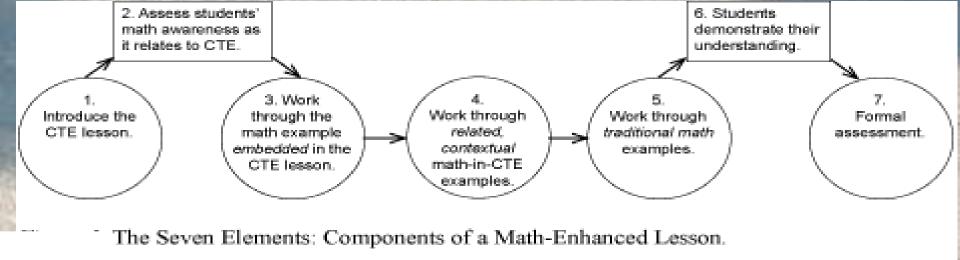
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- Analyze the graphs of the perimeters and areas of squares having different-length sides.
- Determine the largest rectangular area for a fixed perimeter.
- ldentify coordinates for ordered pairs that satisfy an algebraic relation or function.
- Determine and justify the similarity or congruence for two geometric shapes.

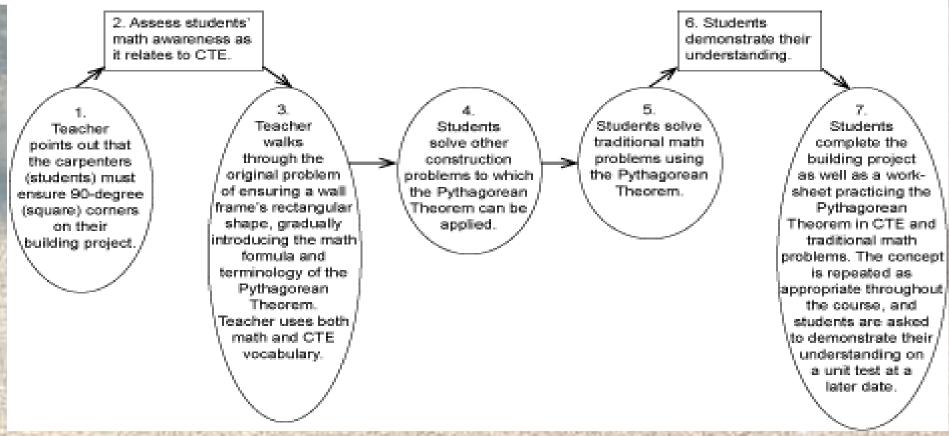
- Obtain historical data about local weather to predict the chance of snow, rain, or sun during year.
- Test consumer products and illustrate the data graphically.
- Plan a large school event and calculate resources (food, decorations, etc.) you need to organize and hold this event.
- Make a scale drawing of the classroom on grid paper, each group using a different scale.
- Express probabilities as fractions, percents, or decimals.
- Classify triangles according to angle size and/or length of sides.
- Calculate volume of simple threedimensional shapes.
- Given the coordinates of a quadrilateral, plot the quadrilateral on a grid.

- Calculate percentages of advertising in a newspaper.
- Tour the school building and identify examples of parallel and perpendicular lines, planes, and angles.
- Determine the median and mode of real data displayed in a histogram
- Organize and display collected data, using appropriate tables, charts, or graphs.

1 2 3
Application

(Adapted From Daggett)





Rigor and relevance: A Model of Enhanced Math Learning in Career and Technical Education; (Stone, J.R., 2007)

### Mathematics in the Model Core Curriculum is built around and focused on:

- Teaching for Understanding
- Problem-based instructional tasks
- Distributed practice that is meaningful and purposeful
- Mathematical modeling
- Deep conceptual and procedural knowledge
- Effective use of technology
- Integrated content
- A perfect parallel with the Math-in-CTE Model!

### Every Student Counts Teaching for Understanding

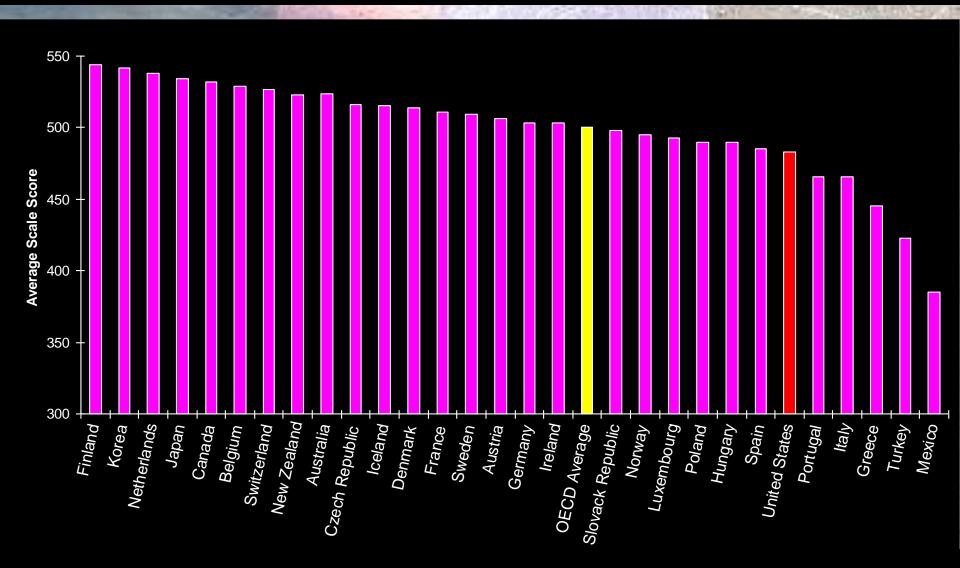
- lowa's mathematics educators are taking what we know from research and putting it into practice to improve K-12 student achievement. lowa's ESC project has three fundamental research-based components:
  - Teaching for understanding
  - Problem-based instructional tasks
  - Meaningful distributed practice.
- A perfect parallel with the Math-in-CTE Model!

### Why Focus on the Math in CTE Model?

- CTE provides a math-rich context
- CTE curriculum/pedagogies do not currently systematically emphasize math skill development.



### 2003: U.S. Ranked 24<sup>th</sup> out of 29 OECD Countries in Mathematics



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), PISA 2003 Results, data available at <a href="http://www.oecd.org/">http://www.oecd.org/</a>

#### The Problem: Youth Math Performance

While the number of 17-year-old students taking advanced math classes has increased (17% studying calculus and 53% studying second-year algebra), it is unclear why that trend has not resulted in higher average math scores over all.

National Assessment of Educational Progress

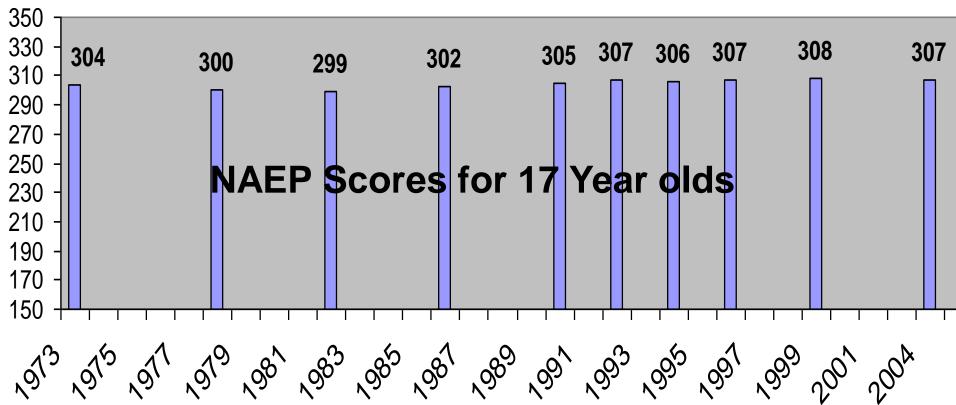


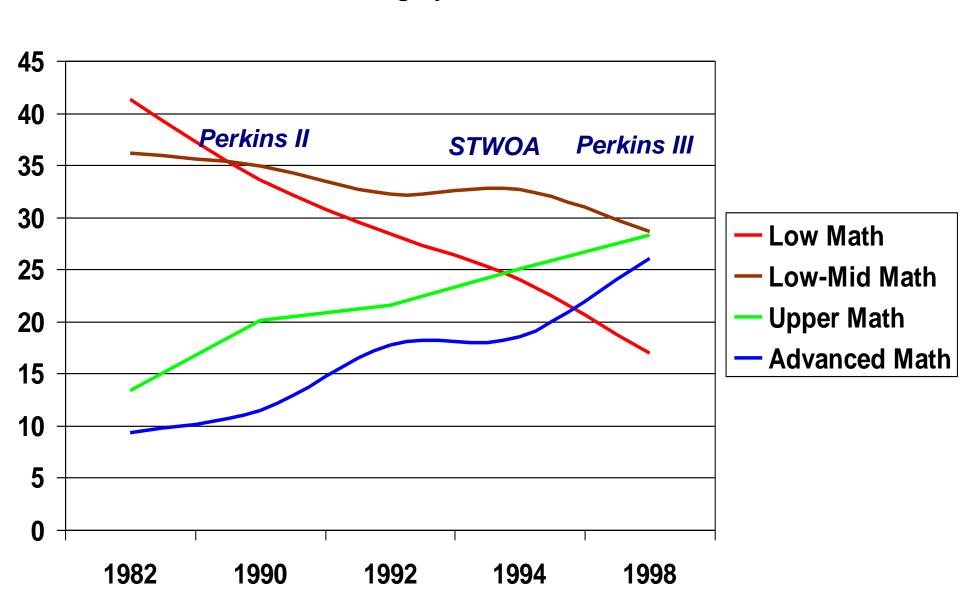
Figure 18. Changes in eighth-grade NAEP mathematics average scores between 2005 and 2007



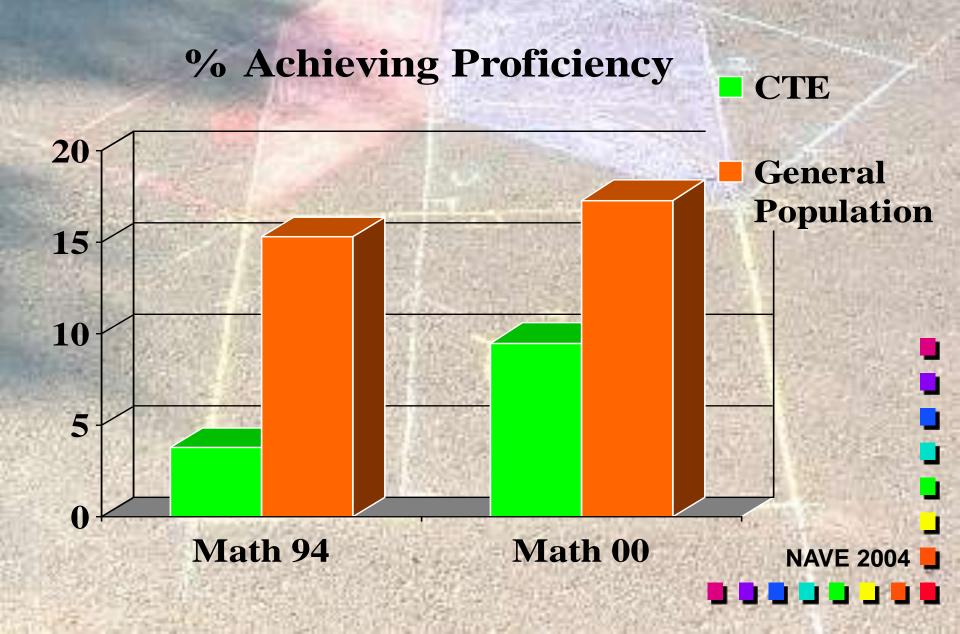
Department of Osfense Education Activity (mensees and domestic schools).
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assersament of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2005 and 2007 Methematics Assersaments.



Trends in Math Taking by CTE Concentrators - 1982-1998



### But CTE students still lag behind





### Why Focus on Math in CTE?

- Students earn more credits in CTE than in math or science.
- 97% take at least one course.
- Nearly half earn at least 3 credits (1 ½ units) in an occupational pathway.
- One-quarter are "concentrators" (taking 2 units).

**NAVE 2004** 

### The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act of 2006

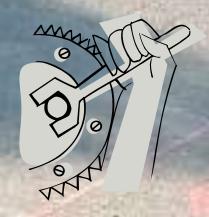
(originally authorized in 1984)

- Focus has shifted to require that CTE programs emphasize career and technical courses that are academically rigorous and up-to-date with the needs of business and industry.
- Integrating academics into CTE is required by Perkins IV.

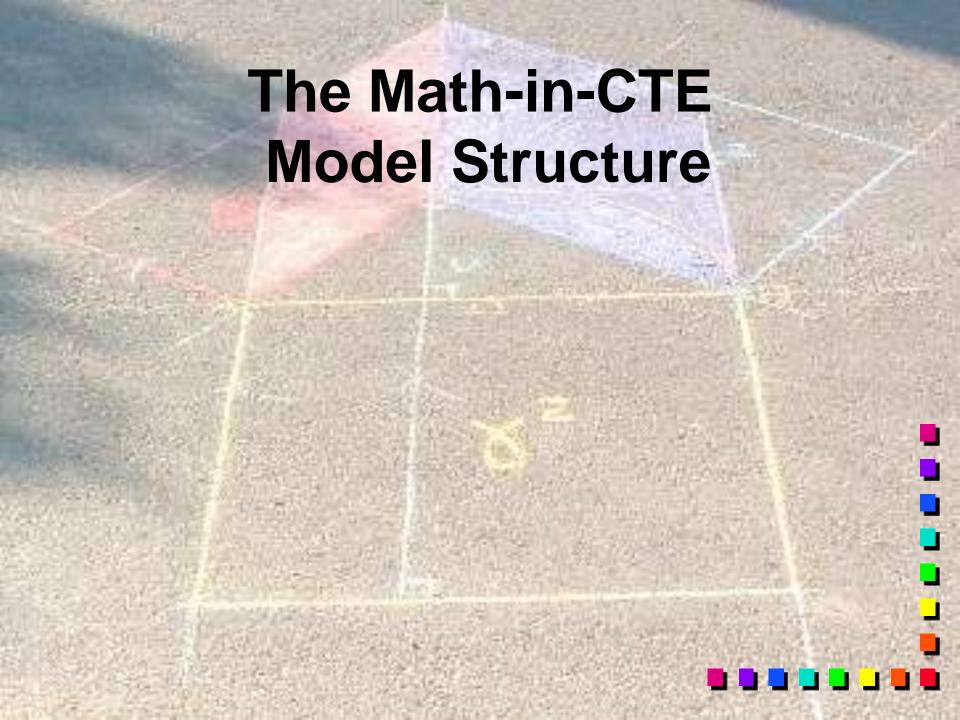
#### Rigorous Academic AND Career Development

#### Why?

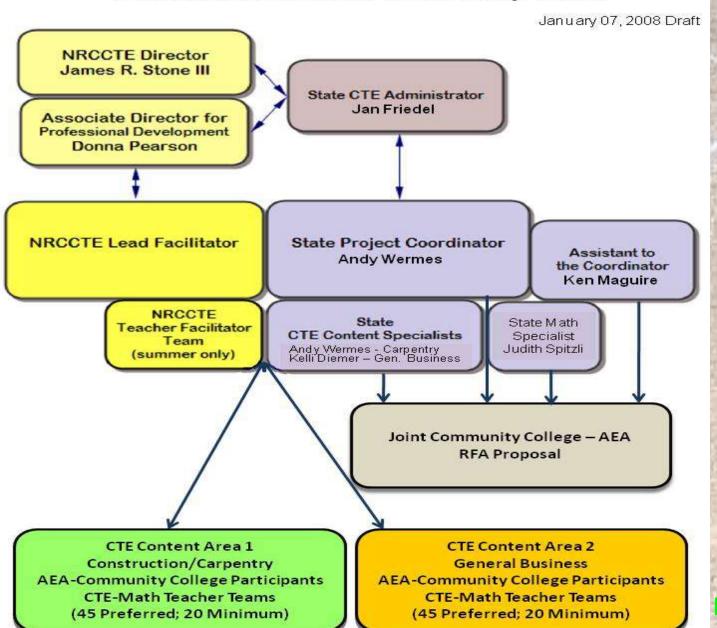
- Perkins accountability compels it
- NCLB requires it
- Industry demands it
- Math is an important academic foundation skill necessary to prepare students for lifelong learning.
- Workers need it the average worker changes jobs 10 times by age 40.



Math-in-CTE: An "evidenced based approach" to improving academic performance of CTE students.



### Math-in-CTE Technical Assistance Leadership Team



#### The Math-in-CTE Process

Building Academic Skills in Context:
Testing the Value of Enhanced Math
Learning in CTE (Final Study Report)

http://www.nccte.org/publications/infosynthesis/r%26dreport/MathLearningFinalStudy.pdf

### Math in CTE Study

### **Working Hypothesis**

High school students experiencing a math-enhanced CTE curriculum will develop a deeper and more sustained understanding of mathematical concepts than those students who participate in the traditional CTE curriculum.

### **Key Questions of the Study**

- Does enhancing the CTE curriculum with math increase math skills of CTE students?
- Can we infuse enough math into CTE curricula to meaningfully enhance the academic skills of CTE participants (Perkins IV Core Indicator)
- ... Without reducing technical skill development
- What works?

### The Math-in-CTE Model: Core Principles

- Develop and sustain a community of practice
- Begin with the CTE curriculum and not with the math curriculum
- Understand math as essential workplace skill
- Maximize the math in CTE curricula
- CTE teachers are teachers of "math-in-CTE" NOT math teachers
  - Note: Math in CTE does not take the place of math courses.

### Math-in-CTE Professional Development

The integration of academics and CTE was the second priority area among a field of 49 possibilities surveyed for the last three years.

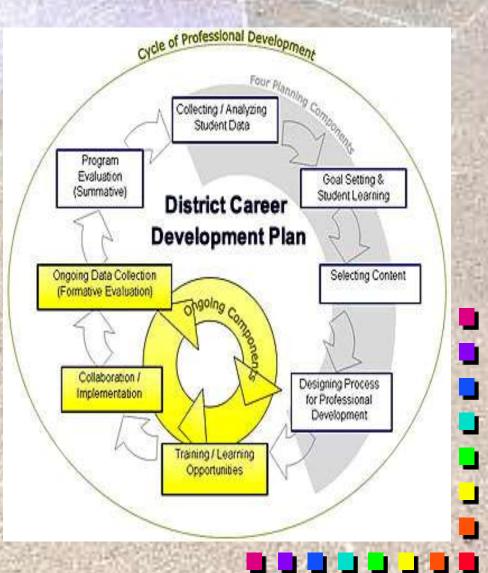
#### From:

A Summary Report on the Third Annual Survey on Priorities in CTE Professional Development. Pivnichny, T. G., Wichowski, C. P. & Heberley, G. (2007)

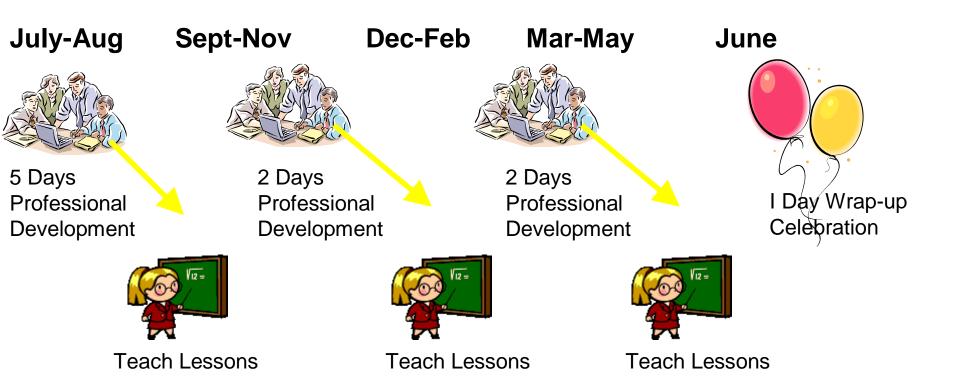
Association for Professional Development in Career and Technical Education, a subgroup Division of the Association for Career and Technical Education.

### Professional Development – "Best Practices" Using the Iowa Professional Development Model

- Utilizing national and international data, the Math-in-CTE model follows the foundations and structure presented in The lowa Professional Development Model.
- It's data driven using scientific data.
- Learning is at the center.
- It's an ongoing cycle.
- Formative and summative evaluation.
- Collaboration
- Coaching is built-in for sustainability.



#### Math-in-CTE Professional Development "Year-at-a-Glance"



On-going monitoring of teacher progress



### The Math-in-CTE Model:

Professional Development

- Professional Development Workshops
  - Curriculum mapping (math/CTE nexus)
  - Scope & Sequence (map the year)
  - Development of math-enhanced lessons
  - On-going math support/coaching
  - Teaching the Lessons (year-long)

The Math-in-CTE model aligns with the lowa Professional Development Model.

### Curriculum Maps

- Begin with CTE Content
- Look for places where math is part of the CTE content (V-Tecs, AYES, MarkED, state guides, last year's maps)
- Create "map" for the school year
- Align map with planned curriculum for the year (scope & sequence)

TIME	CTE CONCEPT	MATH CONCEPT	MATH-IN-CTE LESSON	MATH STANDARD	MATH PARTNER MEETING DATE
WEEK 1 Aug. 1	Marketing and	Scope	& Sequ	ience	NA
WEEK 2 Aug. 23	DECA Orientation	General Overview of the Math-in-CTE Project	NA	NA	NA
WEEK 3 Aug. 30 (Officer Elections)	Sales Unit	Introduction to the 7 Math Concepts	Consent Forms, Student Survey, and Math Pre Test	NA	Sept. 2
WEEK 4 Sept. 7 (TSLP begins)	Sales Unit	Ratio/Percentages	#1 – To Market, To Market; Lesson #25	Standards 1, 6	Sept. 9
WEEK 5 Sept. 13	Sales Unit	Graphing/ Predictions Algebraic Expressions & Equations, Pattern Recognition, Functions, Data Representation	#4 - What Product to Sell	Standards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6	Sept. 16

### The Math in CTE Pedagogy:

"7 elements" of a Math-Enhanced Lesson

- 1. Introduce the CTE lesson
- 2. Assess students' math awareness
- 3. Work through the embedded example
- 4. Work through related, contextual examples
- 5. Work through traditional math examples
- 6. Students demonstrate understanding
- 7. Formal assessment

### Element 1: Introduce the CTE lesson

- Explain the CTE lesson.
- Identify, discuss, point out, pull out the math embedded in the CTE lesson.

#### **Element 2:**

#### Assess students' math awareness

- Begin "bridging" between the CTE and math.
- Introduce math vocabulary through the math **embedded** in the CTE.
- Use methods and techniques to assess the whole class.

### Element 3: Work through the math example *embedded* in the CTE lesson

- Work through the steps or processes of the *embedded* math example.
- Introduce math "procedures"
- Continue to bridge the CTE and math vocabulary.

### Element 4: Work through related math-in-CTE examples

Using the same embedded math concept:

- Work through similar problems in the same occupational context.
- Use examples of varying levels of difficulty; order from basic to advanced.
- Continue to bridge CTE and math vocabulary.
- Check for understanding.

### Element 5: Work through traditional math examples

Using the same embedded math concept:

- Work from applied to abstract problems.
- Work through examples as they may appear on standardized tests.
- Move from basic to advanced problems.
- Continue to bridge CTE-math vocabulary.
- Check for understanding.

### Element 6: Students demonstrate understanding

- Provide students with opportunities to demonstrate their understanding of the math concepts embedded in the CTE.
- Connect the math back to CTE context.
- Conclude the lesson with CTE.

#### **Element 7: Formal Assessment**

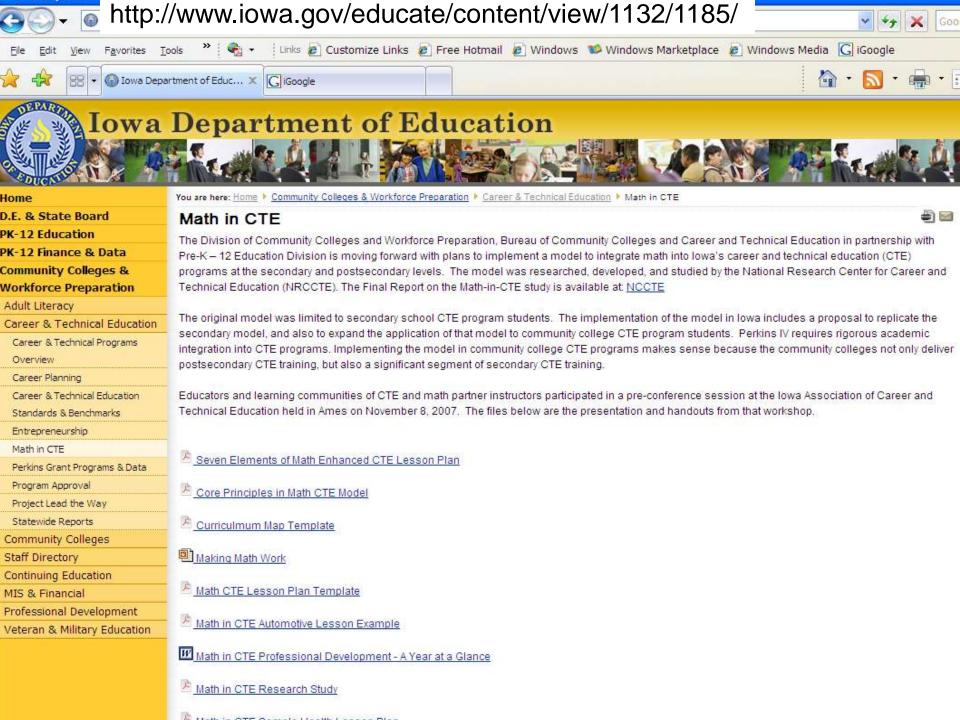
- Include math questions in formal assessments, for example:
  - CTE unit exams
  - CTE project assessments

### Final thoughts: Math-in-CTE

- A powerful, evidence based strategy for improving math skills of students;
- A way but not THE way to help high school students master math
- Not a substitute for traditional math courses
- Lab for mastering what many students learn but don't understand

### Math-in-CTE Makes it All Work!

The Math-in-CTE research-based approach to professional development and curriculum integration meets what we are all trying to achieve - improved student learning. But most importantly, it leads to improved math skills necessary for student success in the workplace...



# **Next Steps:** Work on our partnership RFA's

#### **Math-in-CTE Timeline**

By Date	Achieved
Jan 10 <sup>th</sup>	Receive participation commitment from merged areas.
Jan 18 <sup>th</sup>	2 CTE areas identified and districts notified
Feb 11 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup>	RFA Quadrant Meetings
Feb 29 <sup>th</sup>	RFA Due
Feb 29 <sup>th</sup>	Identify/Register Teacher Teams
April 21 <sup>st</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup>	ICN Planning meeting w/ State Leadership Team, Community Colleges, AEA Directors, and merged area participants.
June 9 <sup>th –</sup> 13 <sup>th</sup>	5-Day Initial Professional Development Training Conference
Fall '08	2-Day Professional Development Meeting
Winter '09	2-Day Professional Development Meeting
End of School Year '09	1-Day Professional Development Meeting

July-Aug

Sept-Nov

Dec-Feb

Mar-May

June



5 Days Professional Development



2 Days Professional Development



2 Days Professional Development



Meet with Partner



Teach Lessons

Meet with Partner



Teach Lessons

Meet with Partner



Teach Lessons

On-going monitoring of teaching progress

'09+ Ongoing Model Core, AIW, and other academic, CTE, and Perkins meetings and activities to sustain the Math-in-CTE initiative